FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1841. [NO. 1280.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

CHOICE PROPERTY
At Private Sale.

THE subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the [illegible] Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, [illegible] the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

belonging to that concern, consisting of

[illegible] tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by [illegible].

Also, four unimproved Lots on [illegible] streets, joins the property at present occupied by [illegible] Esq. On these Lots is a fine [illegible] trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in [illegible]

Also, an improved Lot, opposite [illegible] H. Hall.

Also, the Farm and Dwelling, [illegible] South side of Mallett's Mill Pond, [illegible] acres.

Also, about 30 acres, unimproved, [illegible] the Mill Pond and East side of [illegible].

Also, a [illegible] removed from town.

[illegible]

DWELLING on Hay Mount, [illegible] And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

[illegible] where are some of the finest Springs of [illegible] in the State.

[illegible] credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory security, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.

[illegible] 1841. 73tf

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

IF application is immediately made, fair wages will be given for a man to oversee a few hands, [illegible]. A single man is preferred, or a [illegible] small family. He must be from the [illegible] a good recommendation for industry and sobriety. Apply at this Office.

[illegible] 7, 1841. 73tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
C. C. SMITH
From London,

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

in all its branches; and from his long experience [illegible] hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with [illegible].

[illegible] MANUFACTURE any article [illegible] Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools [illegible].

[illegible] attention will be paid to the REPAIRING of WATCHES, and any part of the same [illegible] will be made new, and warranted to go well for one year.

[illegible] 2, 1841. 76tf

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Next Session of 1842 will begin on the [illegible] January and end on the last day of May.

[illegible] Department, W. J. BINGHAM, Prin.
[illegible] Department, R. W. HUGHES.
[illegible] Department, E. J. MURPHY.

[illegible]—The Principal begs leave to remind his [illegible] of the great importance of having their sons [illegible] the *first* to the *last* day of the session.

[illegible], Dec. 2. 79-5w

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THIS Female Literary Institution will again be [illegible] for the reception of Students on the first [illegible] January next. It offers benefits to the [illegible] to other Seminaries. Besides [illegible] of situation for health and uninterrupted [illegible] for study, Board and Tuition will [illegible] more favorable terms.

[illegible] Esq. who is well qualified for the [illegible], is engaged to furnish good Entertainment [illegible]'s Hall. His comfortable sufficiency [illegible] known character for integrity and [illegible] sure guarantee that his table will be [illegible] with wholesome and palatable dishes. [illegible] to this, he will keep clean College Hall [illegible], make fires, furnish candles and wa[illegible] for five dollars and fifty cents a [illegible] will do the washing at a dollar a month, [illegible] Bedding at two dollars and fifty cents [illegible].

Tuition per Session of five months.

Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, [illegible] Preparatory year, at	$8 00
[illegible] of the Sophomore year,	10 00
[illegible] Junior and Senior years, each	12 00

[illegible] Latin, Greek, Painting, &c. do not form a [illegible] Collegiate course. These, however, will [illegible] when required.

Music per Session, at - - - -	$10 00
[illegible] Piano, - - - - -	2 00
[illegible], &c. - - - - -	12 00
Drawing and Painting, - - - -	5 00
Needle Work, - - - - -	2 50

As the foreign languages do not form a part of the [illegible] course in this College, the Student will have [illegible] for attaining a very liberal and scientific [illegible]. In this respect the course of studies is [illegible] as that of any College in the Union.

JOHN GILCHRIST, *Secretary to the Board of Trustees.*

December 7, 1841. 79-4w

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

NEW BOOKS.

MRS. RIVES'S Tales and Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe; De Clifford, by the author of Tremaine, De Vere, &c.; Confession, or the Blind Heart, by Simms; The Pic Nic Papers, by Boz; Cecil, or the adventures of a Coxcomb; Greville, or a Season in Paris, by Mrs. Gore; Howitt's Book of the Seasons; Encyclopedia of Geography, 3 vols. 8 vo. a new and valuable work; Good's Book of Nature; Festivals and Fasts of the Church; Sabbath School as it should be; Mrs. Sigourney's new Poems; Schlegel's History of Literature; Memoirs of Madam Lafarge. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 4.

Children's Presents.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Children's Toys & Fancy Articles,
Suitable for PRESENTS the coming Holydays.
For sale cheap at

PRIOR'S.

Dec'r 8, 1841. 79-3w

Rare Chance! Great Bargains!!

FOR SALE, a fine pair of Carriage HORSES, young and gentle. Apply at this office.

December 8. 79-tf.

NOTICE.

ON WEDNESDAY the 22d inst., the Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at his residence, all his crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder and Hay, six likely Horses, stock of Cattle and Hogs, full and heavy set of Blacksmith's Tools, Wagon and Harness, wood work for two Wagons, new and first rate Cotton Gin, Machine, Gear, Thresher and Fan, Farming Tools of various descriptions, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms at sale.

JOHN C. ATKINS.

Lawrenceville, Dec. 2, 1841. 79-2w

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1841.

Perry Sprawls vs. Norman Bostick, Samuel Sprawls and Richard Sprawls; and John Luck and Susannah his wife, William Sprawls, Zacheus Sprawls, John Sprawls, Solomon Sprawls, Clary Sprawls, Zilpha Sprawls and Rachel Sprawls, who has intermarried with James St[illegible], children and heirs at law of Elijah Sprawls, dec'd, [illegible] Sprawls, Rachel Sprawls and Sarah Sprawls, children and heirs at law of Solomon Sprawls, deceased; and Isaac Ewing, Turner Smith and Elijah Bostick.

ORIGINAL BILL.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, William Sprawls, Zacheus Sprawls, John Sprawls, Solomon Sprawls, Clary Sprawls and Zilpha Sprawls, children of Elijah Sprawls; and Solomon Sprawls, Rachel Sprawls and Sarah Sprawls, children of Solomon Sprawls; and Samuel Sprawls and Richard Sprawls, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear before our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur to the said Bill, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, in Rockingham, this 30th day of November, A. D. 1841.

79 JNO. W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*

Watch for the Thief!!!
One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Preachers' Lot, at the Camp Ground in Randolph county, Georgia, on Saturday night the 23d of October last, a Bay HORSE, between six and seven years old, about five feet high, of beautiful form, round, and long body, with long black tail and mane, his feet all black half way the leg, with some small saddle spots near his withers, and small white slip on one side of his upper lip or end of the nose, trots finely, but will not pace, shaved slightly with harness. There was also stolen from the Preachers' Tent about $130 in money, an Overcoat, steel mixed, and a fine black cloth Cloak, worth $50 or more. The Cloak had two capes, the top one being velvet, also the breast and front lined with velvet. Suspicion rests on a man by the name of A. D. McGill, but who passed under another name at the time. He is about five feet high, 21 or 22 years old, weighing not more than 120 lbs., dark skin, black eyes and hair, rather sallow complexion, with black heavy beard; who when he left a cloth cap, either side making a front by turning down the brim. He had on also a black or blue frock coat. The said McGill was whipped in Alabama during the present year for stealing. He also stole at another Camp Meeting a little before this $260 in cash, and three Watches, for which he was run from Columbus, Geo. He was raised in Elizabeth Town, Bladen county, North Carolina, where it is probable that he is gone with the horse, as he has been seen with a horse and cloak that suited the above description, the first of the present month, near Columbus.

I will give the above reward for the confinement of him and the horse, with evidence that will convict, or $50 for information of the horse, so that I get him, or $50 for McGill and the cloak.

JAMES B. PAYNE, *Presiding Elder of Fort Gaines Dist., Geo. Conference.*

Perry, Houston Co., Geo., Nov. 27, 1841. 79-2w

☞ The Wilmington Chronicle will insert the above twice, and forward account to J. B. P., Perry, Houston county, Georgia.

CAUTION.

LOST, a Note drawn by Jno. Brown, to the order of G. H. Hutchins, and by him endorsed to my order, dated New York, Sept. 4, 1841, 4 months, for one hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety-two cents, payable at the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Fayetteville, N. Carolina, with exchange on New York. The same having been paid, the finder will confer a favor by leaving it at J. Brown's Store. All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note.

J. WHEELER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me,

THO. N. CAMERON, *J. P.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1841. 78-3wpd

STEAM
FEATHER RENOVATOR.

I WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of this place, that I have a STEAM FEATHER RENOVATOR now in operation here, and am prepared to accommodate all persons who may want their beds steamed. As to the utility of it, I could refer to certificates from persons who have tried it. It, however, needs no puffing. Try it and it will recommend itself.

Price for Renovating, Two Dollars for Beds that weigh not more than 40 lbs., and 5 cents a pound for all over 40.

Any person bringing more than one bed can have them renovated for $1 75 apiece.

MURDOCK McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1, 1841. [illegible]

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is about to open a Clothing Store in this place, at the Shop on Hay Street formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where

READY MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, can be had. My stock has all been made this Fall, under my own direction, and I warrant it to be made in the latest style, and in the most approved manner. I warrant the workmanship to stand as well as if made to order. My stock consists in part of

Beaver & Pilot Cloth Frock & Over Coats,
Dress Coats, of all the latest styles,
Pants and Vests of superior quality,
A good assortment of Fancy Articles, consisting of Shirts, Collars, Bombazine Stocks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cravats,

And many other articles too tedious to mention.

The Subscriber respectfully solicits a call from Citizens and Strangers, where bargains can be had for Cash.

V. R. PEIRSON.
J. J. BURTON, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, Oct. 27. 73-tf

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at his nurseries in Davidson county, N. C., a large assortment of FRUIT TREES, viz: Apple at 12½ and 15 cents; Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine, &c. at 25 and 37; Peach at 15 and 18. Also, a selection of the finest ROSES and DAHLIAS, 100 varieties of each. The selection of Fruit Trees consists of the most celebrated American and European Fruits, and are all grafted or inoculated. Trees, &c. will be neatly labelled and safely packed in boxes or bundles and delivered at Fayetteville and elsewhere in good condition, at the usual prices of hauling. From Fayetteville they can be sent to almost any part of the country by the market waggons. Catalogues sent gratis to all applicants, and all communications, (post paid) promptly attended to.

CHARLES MOCK.

Lexington, N. C., October 27, 1841. 74-9w

NOTICE.

HAVING recently purchased the Lands and Bridge on Drowning Creek, heretofore known as Mac Farland's Turnpike Lands, I have now the pleasure of informing the public that the bridge has been thoroughly re-built, and is at present in first rate travelling condition. Said bridge is 28 miles from Fayetteville, 36 miles from Cheraw, via Laurel Hill, and 23 miles from Rockingham, in Richmond county. The roads leading to the bridge are in first rate order. Persons going to market, as well as travellers generally, will find it to their advantage to cross at this bridge, it being the most direct road from Fayetteville to Cheraw or Rockingham.

WILLIAM McLEAN.

Turnpike Bridge, October 12, 1841. 73-3m.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills. 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of

HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 12, 1841. 71tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1841.

Walter R. Leak, vs. Shepherd Streater. } Original Attachment.

William K. Streater summoned as Garnishee.

IN this case it appeared to the satisfaction of the Court, that Shepherd Streater was not an inhabitant, but resides without the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It was thereupon Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, for William K. Streater, the Defendant, to appear before our next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to plead and replevy, or so much of the debt due by William K. Streater, the Garnishee, as will satisfy the Plaintiff's debt and costs, will be condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery and costs.

Witness, Calvin Myers, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, A. D. 1841.

[illegible] C. MYERS, C. S. C.

REMOVAL.

I HAVE removed to my former old Stand, one door West of the Bank of Cape Fear, where I am prepared to attend to the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual. All orders will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

December 1, 1841.

Printing Paper for Sale.

100 REAMS OF PRINTING PAPER, of size and quality similar to this sheet, for sale at this Office. Price $4 cash. *Nov.* 22.

1000 lbs. prime BACON, just received and for sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

SMITH'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS; English Grammar, and Arithmetic; for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

G. D. HUBBARD,
TAILOR,
LATE OF NEW YORK,

WOULD respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. He begs leave to solicit a small share of patronage.

All orders from merchants and others will be executed punctually and in a workmanlike manner. He may be found at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Cofer.

November 26, 1841. 78tf

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN MUNN is authorized to collect the debts due the late firm of D. B. Robinson & Co. and make the proper receipts for payment.

D. B. ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1841. 77tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

PRINCE'S LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES,
NEAR NEW YORK.

THE NEW CATALOGUES are now ready for distribution, *gratis*, to those who apply, *post paid*, per mail. They comprise an immense assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery and Plants, China Roses, (150 varieties,) Bulbous Flower Roots, Splendid Dahlias, Green House Plants, Garden Seeds, &c., all of which are priced at much reduced rates. Also, 100,000 Trees of the six finest varieties of Mulberries, for the silk Culture, at very low prices. A discount of 10 per cent. will be made on all Orders when Cash or a draft on some city is sent with the Order, as then all trouble of collection is saved.

Orders per mail to WM. R. PRINCE, Agent, will receive prompt attention, and be executed in a manner that cannot fail to give satisfaction, and will be forwarded as directed.

New York, Nov. 1841. 76-5w

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

ALMANACS FOR 1842.

TURNER & HUGHES',
Farmers and Planters',
Crockett's,
Comic,

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

October 12, 1841.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Stranguary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,

Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

May 5, 1841. 52tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

ROWAND'S
TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto. Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

In coming together, fellow citizens, to enter again upon the discharge of the duties with which the people have charged us, severally, we find great occasion to rejoice in the general prosperity of the country. We are in the enjoyment of all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, with unexampled means of education, knowledge, and improvement. Through the year which is now drawing to a close, peace has been in our borders, and plenty in our habitations; and although disease has visited some few portions of the land with distress and mortality, yet in general the health of the people has been preserved, and we are all called upon, by the highest obligations of duty, to renew our thanks and our devotion to our Heavenly Parent, who has continued to vouchsafe to us the eminent blessings which surround us, and who has so signally crowned the year with his goodness. If we find ourselves increasing, beyond example, in numbers, in strength, in wealth, in knowledge, in every thing which promotes human and social happiness, let us ever remember our dependence, for all these, on the protection and merciful dispensations of Divine Providence.

Since your last adjournment, Alexander McLeod, a British subject, who was indicted for the murder of an American citizen, and whose case has been the subject of a correspondence heretofore communicated to you, has been acquitted by the verdict of an impartial and intelligent jury, and has, under the judgment of the court, been regularly discharged.

Great Britain having made known to this Government that the expedition which was fitted out from Canada for the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, in the winter of 1837, and which resulted in the destruction of said boat, and in the death of an American citizen, was undertaken by orders emanating from the authorities of the British Government in Canada, and demanding the discharge of McLeod, upon the ground that, if engaged in that expedition, he did but fulfil the orders of his Government, has thus been answered in the only way in which she could be answered by a Government, the powers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law. Happily for the people of Great Britain, as well as those of the United States, the only mode by which an individual, arraigned for a criminal offence, before the courts of either, can obtain his discharge, is by the independent action of the judiciary, and by proceedings equally familiar to the courts of both countries.

If in Great Britain a power exists in the crown to cause to be entered a *nolle prosequi*, which is not the case with the Executive power of the United States upon a prosecution pending in a State court; yet *there*, no more than *here*, can the chief Executive power rescue a prisoner from custody without an order of the proper tribunal directing his discharge. The precise stage of the proceedings at which such order may be made, is a matter of municipal regulation exclusively, and not to be complained of by any other Government. In cases of this kind, a Government becomes politically responsible only, when its tribunals of last resort are shown to have rendered unjust and injurious judgments in matters not doubtful. To the establishment and elucidation of this principle, no nation has lent its authority more efficiently than Great Britain. Alexander McLeod having his option either to prosecute a writ of error from the decision of the Supreme Court of New York, which had been rendered upon his application for a discharge, to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to submit his case to the decision of a jury, preferred the latter, deeming it the readiest mode of obtaining his liberation; and the result has fully sustained the wisdom of his choice.—The manner in which the issue submitted was tried, will satisfy the English Government that the principles of justice will never fail to govern the enlightened decision of an American tribunal. I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety, and in some degree the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they may constitutionally do so, for the removal, at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary. This Government, by our institutions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without question, all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other. Whilst just confidence is felt in the Judiciary of the States, yet this Government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it under the organic law, by the States themselves.

In the month of September, a party of armed men from Upper Canada invaded the territory of the United States, and forcibly seized upon the person of one Grogan, and, under circumstances of great harshness, hurriedly carried him beyond the limits of the United States, and delivered him up to the authorities of Upper Canada. His immediate discharge was ordered by those authorities, upon the facts of the case being brought to their knowledge—a course of procedure which was to have been expected from a nation with whom we are at peace, and which was not more due to the rights of the United States than to its own regard for justice. The correspondence which passed between the Department of State and the British Envoy, Mr. Fox, and with the Governor of Vermont, as soon as the facts had been made known to this Department, are herewith communicated.

I regret that it is not in my power to make known to you an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the Caroline steamer, with the circumstances connected with the destruction of which, in December, 1837, by an armed force fitted out in the Province of Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted. No such atonement as was due for the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with her rights as an independent power, has yet been made. In the view taken by this Government, the inquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an unauthorized war against that Province, or was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in hopes of private gain, which was most probably the case, in no degree alters the real question at issue between the two Governments. This Government can never concede to any foreign Government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity, of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign Government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of their duties to others. And in announcing this sentiment, I do but affirm a principle which no nation on earth would be more ready to vindicate, at all hazards, than the people and Government of Great Britain.

If, upon a full investigation of all the facts, it shall appear that the owner of the Caroline was governed by a hostile intent, or had made common cause with those who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so far as he is concerned, there can be no claim to indemnity for the destruction of his boat, which this Government would feel itself bound to prosecute—since he would have acted not only in derogation of the rights of Great Britain, but in clear violation of the laws of the United States; but that is a question which, however settled, in no manner involves the higher consideration of the violation of territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction. To recognise it as an admissible practice that each government, in its turn, upon any sudden and unauthorized outbreak, which, on a frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible for either to have an efficient force on every mile of it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able to suppress in a day, may take vengeance into its own hands, and without even a remonstrance, and in the absence of any pressing or overruling necessity, may invade the territory of the other, would inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by both. When border collisions come to receive the sanction, or to be made on the authority of either Government, general war must be the inevitable result. While it is the ardent desire of the United States to cultivate the relations of peace with all nations, and to fulfil all the duties of good neighborhood towards those who possess territories adjoining their own, that very desire would lead them to deny the right of any foreign power to invade their boundary with an armed force. The correspondence between the two Governments on this subject, will, at a future day of your session, be submitted to your consideration; and in the mean time, I cannot but indulge the hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing, as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affair at Schlosser.

I herewith submit the correspondence which has recently taken place between the American Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, on the right claimed by that Government to visit and detain vessels sailing under the American flag, and engaged in prosecuting lawful commerce in the African seas. Our commercial interests in that region have experienced considerable increase, and have become an object of much importance, and it is the duty of this Government to protect them against all improper and vexatious interruption. However desirous the United States may be for the suppression of the slave trade, they cannot consent to interpolations into the maritime code, at the mere will and pleasure of other Governments. We deny the right of any such interpolation to any one, or all the nations of the earth, without our consent. We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of that code—and when we are given to understand, as in this instance, by a foreign Government, that its treaties with other nations cannot be executed without the establishment and enforcement of new principles of maritime police, to be applied without our consent, we must employ a language neither of equivocal import, or susceptible of misconstruction. American citizens prosecuting a lawful commerce in the African seas, under the flag of their country, are not responsible for the abuse or unlawful use of that flag by others; nor can they rightfully, on account of any such alleged abuses, be interrupted, molested or detained while on the ocean; and if thus molested and detained, while pursuing honest voyages, in the usual way, and violating no law themselves, they are unquestionably entitled to indemnity. This Government has manifested its repugnance to the slave trade, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its fundamental law, it prescribed limits in point of time to its continuance; and against its own citizens, who might so far forget the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked trade, it has long since, by its municipal laws, denounced the most condign punishment. Many of the States composing this Union had made appeals to the civilized world for its suppression, long before the moral sense of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. Whether this Government should now enter into treaties containing mutual stipulations upon this subject, is a question for its mature deliberation. Certain it is, that if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party. This Government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain full and ample remuneration for all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which American citizens have heretofore been, or may hereafter be subjected, by the exercise of rights which this Government cannot recognise as legitimate and proper. Nor will I indulge a doubt but that the sense of justice of Great Britain will constrain her to make retribution for any wrong, or loss, which any American citizen, engaged in the prosecution of lawful commerce, may have experienced at the hand of her cruisers, or other public authorities. This Government, at the same time, will relax no effort to prevent its citizens, if there be any so disposed, from prosecuting a traffic so revolting to the feelings of humanity. It seeks to do no more than to protect the fair and honest trader from molestation and injury; but while the enterprising mariner, engaged in the pursuit of an honorable trade, is entitled to its protection, it will visit with condign punishment others of an opposite character.

I invite your attention to existing laws for the suppression of the African slave-trade, and recommend all such alterations, as may give to them greater force and efficacy. That the American flag is grossly abused by the abandoned and profligate of other nations, is but too probable. Congress has, not long since, had this subject under its consideration, and its importance well justifies renewed and anxious attention.

I also communicate herewith the copy of a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, upon the subject, so interesting to several of the Southern States, of the rice duties, which resulted honorably to the justice of Great Britain, and advantageously to the United States.

At the opening of the last annual session, the President informed Congress of the progress which had then been made in negotiating a convention between this Government and that of England, with a view to the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say that little further advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year; but this is owing to circumstances no way indicative of any abatement of the desire of both parties to hasten the negotiation to its conclusion, and to settle the question in dispute as early as possible. In the course of the session, it is my hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress towards the accomplishment of this highly desirable end.

The commission appointed by this Government for the exploration and survey of the line of boundary separating the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the conterminous British Provinces is, it is believed, about to close its field labors, and is expected soon to report the results of its examination to the Department of State. The report, when received, will be laid before Congress.

The failure on the part of Spain to pay, with punctuality, the interest due under the Convention of 1834, for the settlement of claims between the two countries, has made it the duty of the Executive to call the particular attention of that Government to the subject. A disposition has been manifested by it, which is believed to be entirely sincere, to fulfil its obligations, in this respect, so soon as its internal condition and the state of its finances will permit. An arrangement is in progress, from the result of which, it is trusted that those of our citizens who have claims under the Convention, will, at no distant day, receive the stipulated payments.

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Belgium was concluded and signed at Washington on the 29th March, 1840, and was duly sanctioned by the Senate of the United States. The treaty was ratified by His Belgian Majesty, but did not receive the approbation of the Belgian Chambers within the time limited by its terms, and has, therefore, become void.

This occurrence assumes the graver aspect from the consideration that, in 1833, a treaty negotiated between the two Governments, and ratified on the part of the United States, failed to be ratified on the part of Belgium. The Representative of that Government, at Washington, informs the Department of State that he has been instructed to give explanations of the causes which occasioned delay in the approval of the late Treaty by the Legislature, and to express the regret of the King at the occurrence.

The joint commission under the Convention with Texas, to ascertain the true boundary between the two countries, has concluded its labors; but the final report of the commissioner of the United States has not been received. It is understood, however, that the meridian line, as traced by the commission, lies somewhat farther East than the position hitherto generally assigned to it, and, consequently, includes in Texas some part of the territory which had been considered as belonging to the States of Louisiana and Arkansas.

The United States cannot but take a deep interest in whatever relates to this young, but growing Republic. Settled principally by emigrants from the United States, we have the happiness to know that the great principles of civil liberty are there destined to flourish, under wise institutions and wholesome laws; and that, through its example, another evidence is to be afforded of the capacity of popular institutions to advance the prosperity, happiness, and permanent glory of the human race. The great truth, that government was made for the people and not the people for government, has already been established in the practice and by the example of these United States; and we can do no other than contemplate its further exemplification by a sister Republic, with the deepest interest.

Our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere, formerly under the dominion of Spain, have not undergone any material change within the past year. The incessant sanguinary conflicts in, or between, those countries, are to be greatly deplored, as necessarily tending to disable them from performing their duties as members of the community of nations, and rising to the destiny which the position and natural resources of many of them might lead them justly to anticipate; as constantly giving occasion, also, directly or indirectly, for complaints on the part of our citizens who resort thither for purposes of commercial intercourse, and as retarding reparation for wrongs already committed, some of which are by no means of recent date.

The failure of the Congress of Ecuador to hold a session at the time appointed for that purpose, in January last, will probably render abortive a treaty of commerce with that Republic, which was signed at Quito on the 13th of June, 1839, and had been duly ratified on our part, but which required the approbation of that body, prior to its ratification by the Ecuadorian Executive.

A convention which has been concluded with the Republic of Peru, providing for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States upon the Government of that Republic, will be duly submitted to the Senate.

The claims of our citizens against the Brazilian Government, originating from captures and other causes, are still unsatisfied. The United States have, however, so uniformly shown a disposition to cultivate relations of amity with that Empire, that it is hoped the unequivocal tokens of the same spirit towards us, which an adjustment of the affairs referred to would afford, will be given without further avoidable delay.

The war with the Indian tribes on the peninsula of Florida has, during the last summer and fall, been prosecuted with untiring activity and zeal. A summer campaign was resolved upon, as the best mode of bringing it to a close. Our brave officers and men who have been engaged in that service have suffered toils and privations, and exhibited an energy, which, in any other war, would have won for them unfading laurels. [illegible]

The Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] Congress [illegible] 3½ per cent. [illegible] years.

[illegible]

Of the loan of twelve millions, which was authorized by Congress at its late session, [illegible] have been negotiated. The shortness of time which it had to run has presented no inconsiderable impediment [illegible]

Should it be the pleasure of Congress [illegible] the Compromise act, as it is commonly called, was adopted at the session of 1833. [illegible] 20 per cent, the maximum rate established by the Compromise act. Some of the provisions of the Compromise act, which will go into effect on the 30th day of June next, may, however, be found exceedingly inconvenient in practice, under any regulations that Congress may adopt. I refer more particularly to that relating to the home valuation. A difference in value of the same articles to some extent will necessarily exist at different ports—but that is altogether insignificant when compared with the conflicts in valuation which are likely to arise, from the differences of opinion among the numerous appraisers of merchandise. In many instances the estimates of value must be conjectural, and thus as many different rates of value may be established as there are appraisers. These differences in valuation may also be increased by the inclination, which, without the slightest imputation on their honesty, may arise on the part of the appraisers in favor of their respective ports of entry. I recommend this whole subject to the consideration of Congress, with a single additional remark. Certainty and permanency in any system of governmental policy are, in all respects, eminently desirable; but more particularly is this true in all that affects trade and commerce, the operations of which depend much more on the certainty of their returns, and calculations which embrace distant periods of time, than on high bounties, or duties, which are liable to constant fluctuations.

At your late session, I invited your attention to the condition of the currency and exchanges, and urged the necessity of adopting such measures as were consistent with the constitutional competency of the Government, in order to correct the unsoundness of the one, and as far as practicable the inequalities of the other. No country can be in the enjoyment of its full measure of prosperity, without the presence of a medium of exchange approximating to uniformity of value. What is necessary as between the different nations of the earth, is also important as between the inhabitants of different parts of the same country; with the first, the precious metals constitute the chief medium of circulation, and such also would be the case as to the last, but for inventions comparatively modern, which have furnished, in place of gold and silver, a paper circulation. I do not propose to enter into a comparative analysis of the merits of the two systems. Such belonged more properly to the period of the introduction of the paper system. The speculative philosopher might find inducements to prosecute the inquiry, but his researches could only lead him to conclude that the paper system had probably better never have been introduced, and that society might have been much happier without it. The practical statesman has a very different task to perform. He has to look at things as they are—to take them as he finds them—to supply deficiencies, and to prune excesses as far as in him lies. The task of furnishing a corrective for derangements of the paper medium with us, is almost inexpressibly great. The power exerted by the States to charter banking corporations, and which, having been carried to a great excess, has filled the country with, in most of the States, an irredeemable paper medium, is an evil which, in some way or other, requires a corrective. The rates at which bills of exchange are negotiated between different parts of the country, furnish an index of the value of the local substitute for gold and silver, which is in many parts so far depreciated as not to be received, except at a large discount, in payment of debts or in the purchase of produce. [illegible] the late United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and [illegible] this Government, with due regard to the rights of the States, has any power to constrain the banks, [illegible] In view of the great advantages [illegible] among the least of which is the authority contained [illegible]

[illegible] the foreign commerce of the country, large as it is, makes but a distant approach.

[illegible] Subsequent reflection, and events since occurring, have only served to confirm me in the opinions then entertained and frankly expressed.

[illegible] by the earnings of industry and the savings of frugality; and nothing can be more ill judged than to look to facilities in borrowing, or to a redundant circulation, for the power of discharging pecuniary obligations. The country is full of resources and the people full of energy, and the great and permanent remedy for present embarrassments must be sought in industry, economy, the observance of good faith, and the favorable influence of time.

In pursuance of a pledge given to you in my last message to Congress, which pledge I urge as an apology for adventuring to present you the details of any plan, the Secretary of the Treasury will be ready to submit to you, should you require it, a plan of finance which, while it throws around the public treasure reasonable guards for its protection, and rests on powers acknowledged in practice to exist from the origin of the Government, will, at the same time, furnish to the country a sound paper medium, and afford all reasonable facilities for regulating the exchanges. When submitted, you will perceive in it a plan amendatory of the existing laws in relation to the Treasury Department—subordinate in all respects to the will of Congress directly, and the will of the people indirectly—self-sustaining, should it be found in practice to realize its promises in theory, and repealable at the pleasure of Congress. It proposes by effectual restraints, and by invoking the true spirit of our institutions, to separate the purse from the sword; or more properly to speak, denies any other control to the President over the agents who may be selected to carry it into execution, but what may be indispensably necessary to secure the fidelity of such agents; and, by wise regulations, keeps plainly apart from each other private and public funds. It contemplates the establishment of a Board of Control at the seat of Government, with agencies at prominent commercial points, or wherever else Congress shall direct, for the safekeeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and a substitution, at the option of the public creditor, of Treasury notes, in lieu of gold and silver. It proposes to limit the issues to an amount not to exceed $15,000,000—without the express sanction of the Legislative power. It also authorizes the receipt of individual deposites of gold and silver to a limited amount, and the granting certificates of deposite, divided into such sums as may be called for by the depositors. It proceeds a step further, and authorizes the purchase and sale of domestic bills and drafts, resting on a real and substantial basis, payable at sight, or having but a short time to run, and drawn on places not less then one hundred miles apart—which authority, except in so far as may be necessary for Government purposes exclusively, is only to be exerted upon the express condition, that its exercise shall not be prohibited by the State in which the agency is situated.

In order to cover the expenses incident to the plan, it will be authorized to receive moderate premiums for certificates issued on deposites, and on bills bought and sold, and thus, so far as its dealings extend, to furnish facilities to commercial intercourse at the lowest possible rates, and to subduct from the earnings of industry the least possible sum. It uses the State banks at a distance from the agencies as auxiliaries, without imparting any power to trade in its name. It is subjected to such guards and restraints as have appeared to be necessary. It is the creature of law, and exists only at the pleasure of the legislature. It is made to rest on an actual specie basis, in order to redeem the notes at the places of issue—produces no dangerous redundancy of circulation—affords no temptation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equable in its operation—makes the Treasury notes, which it may use along with the certificates of deposite, and the notes of specie-paying banks, convertible at the place where collected, receivable in payment of Government dues; and, without violating any principle of the Constitution, affords the Government and the people such facilities as are called for by the wants of both. Such, it has appeared to me, are its recommendations, and in view of them it will be submitted, whenever you may require it, to your consideration.

I am not able to perceive that any fair and candid objection can be urged against the plan, the principal outlines of which I have thus presented. I cannot doubt but that the notes which it proposes to furnish, at the voluntary option of the public creditor, issued in lieu of the revenue and its certificates of deposite, will be maintained at an equality with gold and silver every where. They are redeemable in gold and silver on demand, at the places of issue. They are receivable every where in payment of Government dues. The Treasury notes are limited to an amount of one-fourth less than the estimated annual receipts at the Treasury; and in addition, they rest upon the faith of the Government for their redemption. If all these assurances are not sufficient to make them available, then the idea, as it seems to me, of furnishing a sound paper medium of exchanges, may be entirely abandoned.

If a fear be indulged that the Government may be tempted to run into excess in its issues at any future day, it seems to me that no such apprehension can reasonably be entertained, until all confidence in the representatives of the States and of the people, as well as of the people themselves, shall be lost. The weightiest considerations of policy require that the restraints now proposed to be thrown around the measure should not, for light causes, be removed. To argue against any proposed plan its liability to possible abuse, is to reject every expedient, since every thing dependent on human action is liable to abuse. Fifteen millions of Treasury notes may be issued as the *maximum*, but a discretionary power is to be given to the Board of Control, under that sum, and every consideration will unite in leading them to feel their way with caution. For the eight first years of the existence of the late Bank of the United States, its circulation barely exceeded $4,000,000; and for five of its most prosperous years, it was about equal to $16,000,000. Furthermore, the authority given to receive private deposites to a limited amount, and to issue certificates in such sums as may be called for by the depositors, may so far fill up the channels of circulation as greatly to diminish the necessity of any considerable issue of Treasury notes. A restraint upon the amount of private deposites has seemed to be indispensably necessary, from an apprehension, thought to be well founded, that in any emergency of trade, confidence might be so far shaken in the banks as to induce a withdrawal from them of private deposites, with a view to ensure their unquestionable safety when deposited with the Government, which might prove eminently disastrous to the State banks. [illegible] Supreme Court, [illegible] Earle, and other reported cases; [illegible] It leaves the banking privileges of the States without interference [illegible] interests of the last. But above all, it is created by law, is amendable by law, and is repealable by law; and wedded as I am to no theory, but looking solely to the advancement of the public good, [illegible] If in the plan proposed, should you deem it worthy of your consideration, [illegible] other than what is indispensably necessary, to execute the laws which you may pass.

Nor can I fail to advert, in this connexion, to the debts which many of the States of the Union have contracted abroad, and under which they continue to labor. That indebtedness amounts to a sum not less than $200,000,000, [illegible] improvement, [illegible] For the debts thus contracted, the States are alone responsible. [illegible] every consideration of honor, as well as of interest, to meet its engagements with punctuality. The failure, however, of any one State to do so, should in no degree affect the credit of the rest; and the foreign capitalist will have no just cause to experience alarm as to all other State stocks, because any one or more of the States may neglect to provide with punctuality the means of redeeming their engagements. Even such States, should there be any, considering the great rapidity with which their resources are developing themselves, will not fail to have the means, at no very distant day, to redeem their obligations to the uttermost farthing; nor will I doubt but that, in view of that honorable conduct which has evermore governed the States, and the people of this Union, they will each and all resort to every legitimate expedient, before they will forego a faithful compliance with their obligations.

From the report of the Secretary of War, and other reports accompanying it, you will be informed of the progress which has been made in the fortifications designed for the protection of our principal cities, roadsteads, and inland frontier, during the present year; together with their true state and condition. They will be prosecuted to completion with all the expedition which the means placed by Congress at the disposal of the Executive will allow.

I recommend particularly to your consideration that portion of the Secretary's report which proposes the establishment of a chain of military posts from Council Bluff to some point on the Pacific Ocean within our limits. The benefit thereby destined to accrue to our citizens engaged in the fur trade, over that wilderness region, added to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with savage tribes inhabiting it, and at the same time of giving protection to our frontier settlements, and of establishing the means of safe intercourse between the American settlements at the mouth of the Columbia river, and those on this side of the Rocky Mountains, would seem to suggest the importance of carrying into effect the recommendations upon this head with as little delay as may be practicable.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will place you in possession of the present condition of that important arm of the national defence. Every effort will be made to add to its efficiency, and I cannot too strongly urge upon you, liberal appropriations to that branch of the public service. Inducements of the weightiest character exist for the adoption of this course of policy. Our extended and otherwise exposed maritime frontier, calls for protection, to the furnishing of which an efficient naval force is indispensable. We look to no foreign conquests, nor do we propose to enter into competition with any other nation for supremacy on the ocean—but it is due not only to the honor, but to the security of the people of the United States, that no nation should be permitted to invade our waters at pleasure, and subject our towns and villages to conflagration or pillage. Economy in all branches of the public service, is due from all the public agents to the people—but parsimony alone would suggest the withholding of the necessary means, for the protection of our domestic firesides from invasion, and our national honor from disgrace. I would most earnestly recommend to Congress, to abstain from all appropriations for objects not absolutely necessary; but I take upon myself, without a moment of hesitancy, all the responsibility of recommending the increase and prompt equipment of that gallant Navy, which has lighted up every sea with its victories, and spread an imperishable glory over the country.

The report of the Postmaster General will claim your particular attention, not only because of the valuable suggestions which it contains, but because of the great importance which, at all times, attaches to that interesting branch of the public service. The increased expense of transporting the mail along the principal routes, necessarily claims the public attention, and has awakened a corresponding solicitude on the part of the Government. The transmission of the mail must keep pace with those facilities of intercommunication which are every day becoming greater through the building of railroads, and the application of steam power—but it cannot be disguised that, in order to do so, the Post Office Department is subjected to heavy exactions. The lines of communication between distant parts of the Union, are to a great extent, occupied by railroads, which, in the nature of things, possess a complete monopoly, and the Department is therefore liable to heavy and unreasonable charges. This evil is destined to great increase in future, and some timely measure may become necessary to guard against it.

I feel it my duty to bring under your consideration a practice which has grown up in the administration of the Government, and which, I am deeply convinced, ought to be corrected. I allude to the exercise of the power, which usage, rather than reason, has vested in the President, of removing incumbents from office, in order to substitute others more in favor with the dominant party. My own conduct, in this respect, has been governed by a conscientious purpose to exercise the removing power, only in cases of unfaithfulness or inability, or in those in which its exercise appeared necessary, in order to discountenance and suppress that spirit of active partisanship on the part of holders of office, which not only withdraws them from the steady and impartial discharge of their official duties, but exerts an undue and injurious influence over elections, and degrades the character of the Government itself, inasmuch as it exhibits the Chief Magistrate, as being a party, through his agents, in the secret plots or open workings of political parties.

In respect to the exercise of this power, nothing should be left to discretion, which may safely be regulated by law; and it is of high importance to restrain, as far as possible, the stimulus of personal interests in public elections. Considering the great increase which has been made in public offices, in the last quarter of a century, and the probability of further increase, we incur the hazard of witnessing violent political contests, directed too often to the single object of retaining office, by those who are in, or obtaining it, by those who are out. Under the influence of these convictions, I shall cordially concur in any constitutional measures for regulating, and by regulating, restraining, the power of removal.

I suggest for your consideration the propriety of making, without further delay, some specific application of the funds derived under will of Mr. Smithson, of England, for the diffusion of knowledge, and which have heretofore been vested in public stocks, until such time as Congress should think proper to give them a specific direction. Nor will you, I feel confident, permit any abatement of the principal of the legacy to be made, should it turn out that the stocks, in which the investments have been made, have undergone a depreciation.

In conclusion, I commend to your care the interests of this District, for which you are the exclusive legislators. Considering that this city is the residence of the Government, and, for a large part of the year, of Congress, and considering, also, the great cost of the public buildings, and the propriety of affording them at all times careful protection, it seems not unreasonable that Congress should contribute towards the expenses of an efficient police.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1841.

A Scene.—The Nashville Banner gives the following description of a scene which transpired in the Legislature of Tennessee, a few days ago. Mr. Drew, of Maury, was speaking, when suddenly he paused, and turning towards Mr. Haskell, observed that somebody had been indecent enough to hiss him. Mr. Haskell rose and said that although the gentleman from Maury appeared to address his remarks to him, yet he had not hissed him. Mr. Polk, of Maury, hoped that whoever the member might be, he would avow the act in order to relieve the member from Madison.

The Banner says:—"Mr. Norman, a fine, Jackson-sort of a looking gentleman, now rose, and with his characteristic firmness, directness and brevity, observed to the Speaker, that he was the member who whistled, and he would inform the gentleman that he wore round-toed boots." That was an "insinivation," as Mr. Weller would say.

Encounter between two members of the Tennessee Legislature.—The following is a copy of the Nashville Whig extra, of 29th ult. 8 o'clock, P. M.:

A rencontre, with pistols, transpired this afternoon, in front of the capitol, immediately after the adjournment of the two houses of the General Assembly, between Mr. Haskell, of Madison, and Mr. Rowles, of Bradley, members of the House of Representatives.

Although two pistols were used by both parties, (the second pistol of Mr. Haskell failing fire,) no injury was inflicted on either combatant, save a slight flesh wound in the hand of Mr. H. But we regret to learn that Mr. Lake, a young man in the store of Burton & Bradley, was slightly wounded in the knee by a ball from one of the pistols fired by Mr. Rowles.

The immediate cause of this affair was a fracas in the House between the same parties this morning, growing out of a reference, in debate, by Mr. Haskell, to the exciting scenes of Saturday, in which he took occasion to say he would not submit to a repetition of certain language then employed on the Democratic side of the House. After he closed his remarks, he walked up to one of the fire places, where Mr. Rowles met him with the inquiry, whether his remark was intended for him. To this question, Mr. H. replied affirmatively. Mr. Rowles rejoined that he held himself at all times responsible for what he said on the floor. Mr. Haskell then told him if he would say as much out of the House, he would chastise him; and thereupon Mr. Rowles passed a blow at Mr. H., which the latter was prevented, by the by-standers, from returning. An apology was made by both members to the House, but with an intimation from Mr. Haskell that he was not yet done with the member from Bradley. The sequel was, the offensive meeting on the public square, which we have just described.

The scenes of Saturday, out of which the affray arose, are spoken of as follows by the Nashville Banner of Monday.

In the House, an exciting and discreditable scene occurred, while the resolutions relative to the right of interrogation and instruction were receiving the final action of that body. Confusion and uproar prevailed; the Speaker was openly insulted; and menaces and defiances were cast and hurled back among some of the members with great bitterness. Altogether the scene was a disgraceful one, and we hope it will never be repeated in the halls of the Tennessee Legislature.

The challenge of Boston to run Fashion, over the Union Course, Long Island, four mile heats, Spring 1842, for Twenty Thousand Dollars a side, one-fourth forfeit, has been accepted by the friends of Fashion, and the second Tuesday, the 10th of May next, has been named as the day of race.—*Ib.*

A Good Sign.—The Louisville Advertiser, one of the leading Loco Foco papers in the West, "repudiates" "repudiation."

FOREIGN.

New York, Dec. 5.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steam mail packet Acadia, from Liverpool 19th ult., has arrived at Boston.

The all-absorbing subject of excitement and of exultation in England, is the birth of a Prince, the heir of the English throne.—The Queen was safely delivered of a son on Tuesday the 9th of November. The event was attended with all the nonsense usual on such occasions. The king that is to be, was welcomed into the world with a mighty consumption of gunpowder, which, according to the London papers, has not yet ceased to burn, nor will it until there has been a general firing all over the globe. Both mother and boy were doing well, and out of danger, when the steamer left. He comes into the world Duke of Cornwall; but will be made Prince of Wales, probably at his baptism.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be of a very gloomy nature, without any prospect of relief. The distress of the starving millions is appalling.

The London money market is as tight as the American. Consols had further declined.

There was considerable heaviness in the cotton market, with a general disposition on the part of holders to effect sales. The better descriptions of American, however, continued to support previous rates, but other kinds were quoted 1-8d. lower.

From China, the dates are to the 24th August. The truce, singularly enough, continued unbroken.

An unsuccessful attempt at revolution in Belgium; and the concentration of large armies of French troops at the foot of the Pyrennees and on the northern frontier, are among the items of news.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 15.

A considerable heaviness has prevailed throughout the week, with an evident disposition on the part of holders generally to effect sales; the better descriptions of American support previous rates, but all other kinds of cotton may be considered ⅛d per lb. lower. The total sales of the week amount to 21,120 bales, (of which 5000 American are on speculation, with 100 American and 500 Surat for export,) and comprise 250 Sea Island at 11 to 13½, with 220 stained at 5d to 8½d. 4570 Bowed 5¼ to 6d. 2550 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee, 5¼d to 7½, 10 880 Orleans 4½d to 8¼d. &c.

Nov. 16.—Our market has been very quiet to-day, without the least alteration in the value of any description. The transactions were limited, not more than 2000 bags having met with purchasers.

Mr. Clay.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express, says that Mr. Clay has reached the seat of Government, and is more than ever the observed of all observers. His course will be a firm and decided one, but not rash nor offensive. I believe he is for an honorable peace for the sake of men, and for the adoption of such measures for the sake of the country as will be most conducive to the public good.

Probably no Member of either House of Congress has come on to attend the present Session who has been welcomed with more sincere satisfaction than the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, whose presence in the House of Representatives yesterday was a conclusive and welcome refutation of the report of his death, which originated in a Georgia paper a week or two ago, and become the subject of such general regret. We distrusted the rumor from the first, because of the indirectness of the channel through which it was received, and therefore gave no currency to it. It was very generally credited, however, both here and elsewhere, until within a day or two doubts had been cast upon it.—*National Intelligencer.*

Alabama.—Gov. Bagby has been elected Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. C. C. Clay.

The vote was for Bagby	66
Moore	53
Scattering	4

Free Trade.—The Baltimore American states that a French tailor, lately on a visit to Philadelphia, carried home with him to Paris *six hundred orders* on American account!

Heavy Verdict.—This morning in the Circuit Court of the United States, the jury in the case of the United States vs. James A. Reeside, gave a verdict in favor of Mr. Reeside for the sum of $188,496 06.

Phil. Gaz.

One of the most useful qualities of the mind is an aptness in the discovery of expedients for the accomplishment of any end in view. This is a rare talent. It is one nearly allied to the highest order of inventive talent. Men may have judgment, zeal, and perseverence, and still frequently fail to compass what they desire, for the lack of a quickness to discern the means of furthering their purposes. Success in the world is often commanded by the use of the faculty of applying expedients happily, and the lives of many eminent men attest the truth of the remark. The celebrated Reviewer, Jeffreys, relates of himself that whilst he was a shoemaker's apprentice, having an intense thirst for knowledge, and being engaged in the study of Mathematics, but too poor to buy even paper and pens, he hammered out pieces of leather, smoothly, and with a blunt awl traced his problems upon them.—The little boy who went into the philosopher's study and carried away the coal of fire by putting cold ashes in his hand and placing the living coals thereon, excited the philosopher's admiration, to whom with all his learning the thought had not occurred. These are examples of what we mean by an aptness in the use of expedients. Those who possess it are almost sure to be successful in what they undertake.

Wilmington Chronicle.

A YANKEE WHIG GOVERNOR.

A late number of the London Courier contains the following extract of a letter from an English gentleman travelling in America:

"I am travelling in Vermont for pleasure and information. I have journeyed 500 miles in my own carriage, and have not seen a person in my progress to whom I should have dared to offer alms! As I was detained an hour or two, a few days since, I saw a sturdy looking farmer pass the inn, driving a one horse cart loaded with wool, on which he was seated. He drove to a store, shouldered his bales of wool one after another, and placed them in the merchant's shop. Who do you think it was? Paine, the present Governor of Vermont!"

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISAST
Loss of the Savannah.—The S
Savannah, Capt. Crane, left New Y
Friday the 26th ult. bound to New
via Charleston and Key West, having
passengers on board and 25 pers
longing to her. The boat being
vily laden with coal and other
sprung aleak in a violent blow on
and by 9 o'clock at night, notwi
the utmost exertions of those on
water had gained on them so m
tinguish the furnace fires, and
herself was fast settling in the w
10 o'clock, being then 22 miles E
Hatteras, in 14 fathoms water, C
with 11 others, including his w
took to one of the boats, but wi
sions or water. Shortly after, t
remaining on board took to the
eight in one and seven in the oth
small quantity of provisions in
the one containing eight perso
pass. These two boats parted co
two hours, and on Tuesday after
one with seven in it was picked u
Schr. Warren, and carried into C
on Sunday last. Neither of the o
has been heard of.—*Wilmington* C
[The Captain, Mate, and ten others, w
the long boat, were saved by the Engli

A Good Idea.—The suggest
riously made in several respe
journals of Mississippi, that such c
izens as are and have been in fa
payment of her bonds, shoul
constantly wear some consp
distinguish them when abroad fr
famous faction that now bears sw
State.

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as the Admin
[illegible] Sutton, in the county of
hereby notify all persons having cl
said Estate, to bring them forward pr
thenticated, else I shall pay over the amount
to the next of kin.

WILLIAM M[illegible]

Salisbury, Nov. 24, 1841.

Mr. Hale: I perceive by your paper of
instant, that Mr. A. D. McNair has
tack upon me. I esteem it very
that I have escaped so well as I have,
the many weeks he was pondering
and "Nursing his wrath to keep it wa[illegible]

I take no pleasure in this [illegible]
intended to prolong it [illegible]
this reply, [illegible]

[illegible]

As to what he says of the other [illegible]
shown that he is false at one point [illegible]
[illegible] such a man as A. D. McNair, that he w
wantonly attack me in a public newsp[illegible]
[illegible]

But there is one more point in his [illegible]
[illegible] months. He says it was [illegible]
[illegible] three weeks there, [illegible]
atmosphere, and an entire exemption [illegible]
to recover my health, which had just been
by a dreadful attack of congestive fever
soon as I was fit for any business [illegible]
turned to this neighborhood. [illegible]
the declaration is true to the *letter*, and
was true before. He seems, like a [illegible]
to be catching at straws, and now he has
Let us see if it will hold him up.

He asks that his former [illegible]
"Once more read." Yes, friend [illegible]
mission of our readers, parts of the [illegible]
be equally honored;—not, Mr. Editor, [illegible]
pleasure in boring the readers of the [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

And once more: "The [illegible]
glorious manner, &c. is very *plain*

Well, Mr. Editor, "the young idea [illegible]
[illegible] (rather Pedicels) and Petioles. [illegible]
the gale," and the intellectual atmo[illegible]
with literary fragrance. Verily, he is a
non. He bids fair soon to be as famous
as he now is for *moral* culture. [illegible]
compound of pride and impudence
School 18 months ago, because, as he
could not teach him to read Cesar.
of his leaving is still behind the curtain
but few; and for the sake of decency, sh
main, unless, in my own defence, I shall be
to bring it forward.

As to the certificates of which he speaks,
Editor, have seen them, and any gentleman
chooses so to do. Yea, I would even show
Master Archibald himself, but am not dis
trumpet my own fame by a newspaper
them. I am my own certificate. I dar
investigation, and he declined the contest
this was on account of his extreme *Yo*
at that time more than *twenty Years*

With the above remarks, I am disp
the subject. If you hear from me aga
from a sense of necessity. In such an event
be, as now, your faithful correspondent,

JAMES L. PA

Marion District, S. C. Dec. 4.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1841.

THE MESSAGE.—Our readers will find President Tyler's first Annual Message entire in this paper.

They will probably be agreeably surprised to find that, on all subjects but one, it advocates sound Whig doctrines, and a truly National policy.

The Foreign Relations of the Union, which occupy an important portion of the Message, are treated in a manner and temper which must be satisfactory to all parties. The affairs of McLeod, the Caroline, the Oregon, and the right exercised by the [illegible] cruisers of searching American vessels on the African coast on suspicion of their being slavers, are all properly noticed. The last named subject, especially, is of deep interest, as it seems now more than any other likely to lead to difficulties between the two nations. It is a right which can never [illegible] should not be tolerated, for any purpose, or to [illegible] power.

The Boundary Question occupies but a small space in the Message, as there was nothing new to communicate on the subject.

The Republic of Texas receives a very cordial [illegible] from the President.

The receipts and expenditures for the year are so stated in the Message as to be liable to misconstruction. The receipts of the year are stated at upwards of [illegible] millions; but it should be understood that [illegible] upwards of twelve millions consist of Treasury Notes and a part of the loan disposed of. The expenditures are likewise stated at thirty-two [illegible] but a large amount of this consists of paying [illegible] Van Buren's public debt,—how much we [illegible] means of stating till we see the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The President's remarks on the subject of affording [illegible] protection to home [illegible], will surprise [illegible]. He has belonged to the strictest anti-[illegible] school of politicians. But now he [illegible] so long as the duties shall be laid with distinct reference to the wants of the Treasury, no well [illegible] objection can exist against them." And it is [illegible] discrimination in favor of protecting articles of our own growth or manufacture. This change in the President's views is probably the result of the state of things only recently disclosed. It is [illegible] a member of the [illegible] of our [illegible] of employment, the very [illegible] are expected to be [illegible]— [illegible] of articles, even down to shoes [illegible] now [illegible] brought here at a [illegible] and manufactures of [illegible] so heavily taxed there as almost to [illegible] prohibition. England taxes every thing [illegible] raises or makes herself. Our [illegible] and the President now [illegible].

[illegible] to the State debts, and the [illegible] and interest which call for their liquidation, is in good time, and will do good.

The recommendation of liberal appropriations to [illegible] will be highly popular, as will be, [illegible] that in regard to removals from and [illegible] to office.

The Currency is the sole subject on which some of the President's views will not please the Whigs, and we doubt if they will please any party. His [illegible] Agent is little else, apparently, than the Sub-Treasury under a new name. And it is not [illegible] that it should be so; for a Bank of the United States being out of the question, as well as a [illegible] agency, it would be difficult to devise any [illegible] from one similar to the Sub-Treasury. [illegible] that the scheme will be adopted. The Whig party is opposed on principle to the issue of [illegible] notes, certificates of deposite, Exchequer [illegible] of the exercise of any power equivalent to [illegible] a government Bank. The proposed Board of Control would have many of the [illegible] of a Government Bank, and would add to [illegible] patronage of the Executive, whilst its [illegible] essential point of sound [illegible] currency [illegible] of the country.

On the whole, however, the Message is better than [illegible].

NEW STEAM BOAT.—The Steamer Fidelity, [illegible] by Capt. Patrick of Wilmington, [illegible] on Monday last, with a load of goods, [illegible] the large boat Seawell in tow. We [illegible] seen her, but understand that she is built on a new principle, of Capt. Patrick's own design, [illegible] very light draft of water—a great desideratum [illegible] operating on waters subject to summer [illegible].

TRADE.—It has been some years, we think, [illegible] seen as many wagons in our streets [illegible] here on Monday last. They came [illegible] great variety of produce—Flour, [illegible] Flaxseed, &c. &c.

FIRE.—We regret to learn, that on the night of [illegible] the Gin House of John McNair, Esq. of Robeson county, was consumed by fire, together with [illegible] bales of cotton, of which 16 were his own. [illegible] is a considerable loss, falling upon a very worthy [illegible]. Some suspicion exists that the fire was [illegible] incendiary; but it may have resulted from spontaneous combustion, as cotton will sometimes [illegible] when saturated with oil, spirits of turpentine, &c.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 3 per cent.

Letters from Washington, in several of our exchange papers, state that Mr. Tyler's fiscal agency finds [illegible] favor with any party. The papers generally of both parties, take ground against it, as unconstitutional, inefficient, or the like. The N. Y. Express is an exception to this remark.

FROM FLORIDA.—Two of the friendly Indians who were sent out to persuade the hostiles to come in, have been found dead, supposed to have been [illegible] by the Mickasukies.

MR. WISE.—The Editor of the Express has Mr. Wise's word for it, that the statement lately published on the authority of a correspondent of the Norfolk Herald, of a speech of his, in which he was represented as being opposed to Clay, Tyler, Van Buren, and Locofocoism in particular, "is entirely without foundation." We are sorry for it, for, barring his strange hostility to Mr. Clay, it was the only good thing reported of Mr. Wise for six months past.

HOAX.—One of the scandalous penny papers with which the Northern cities are cursed, issued an account, a few days ago, of a battle between the British and American troops on the Maine boundary; and another published news by the Acadia before she arrived. Both were invented solely to make the papers sell. The respectable papers were not taken in by the frauds.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress formed a quorum at noon of the Constitutional day of meeting, Monday the 6th inst.

In the SENATE, thirty out of fifty-two members appeared, including Mr. Southard, President *pro tem.* Messrs. Clay, Mangum, Graham, &c.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Bayard and Bates, was appointed to join a House committee, to inform the President of the readiness of the two Houses to receive any communication from him.

In the HOUSE, Speaker White and 167 members answered to their names, including Messrs. Caldwell, Daniel, Deberry, Graham, Rayner, Shepperd, Stanly, Washington and Williams, from this State. Absent, Messrs. Arrington, Rencher, McKay, and Saunders.

The very first question which came before the House, was one in regard to the Rules of Order, which, as was anticipated, brought up Mr. Adams and his Abolition petitions; but, it gives us pleasure to say, the subject was treated without producing that excitement and bitterness which have always heretofore marked its introduction.

Mr. W. C. Johnson moved that the Rules of the last or 26th Congress, be adopted for the government of this Session, until further ordered. [This motion would exclude the one hour rule.]

Mr. Adams moved to amend the motion by excluding the 21st rule, which forbids the reception of abolition petitions. [Laughter.] A debate arose hereon, in which Messrs. Adams, Stanly, Proffitt, Johnson, Cushing, and many others participated. The amendment of Mr. Adams was rejected, 87 to 84.

Mr. Stanly moved to adopt the rules of the last Session for 15 days. Rejected, 86 to 83.

Pending the question on the original motion, the House adjourned.

In the midst of the debate, however, Mr. Wise obtained leave to offer the usual resolution for a committee to wait on the President, which was adopted, and Messrs. Wise, Briggs, and Clifford, were appointed. They subsequently reported that the President would send a Message at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday the 7th, three more Senators appeared.

The President's Message was received and read. On a motion to print it, Mr. Benton rose and denounced the "new Fiscal Agent," which it proposed. He said no such plan could meet with "any part of his approbation." It was flagrantly unconstitutional, and eminently dangerous to the country. Congress had no power to issue bills of credit, or paper money. Such a power had been positively refused to it by the framers of the Constitution. Neither had it any power to deal in bills of exchange. It was a scheme of Mr. Biddle's. It was nothing more than the British Exchequer [illegible] revived. The plan had his utter abhorrence, &c. &c. &c.

No one replied to Mr. Benton.

3500 copies of the Message, and 1500 of the Message and Documents were ordered to be printed.

In the HOUSE, the Message was received and read. Mr. Wise moved the printing of 10,000 extra copies of the Message and Documents.

Mr. Mason of Ohio, inquired whether the motion included the Congressional Globe and Appendix, annexed to the Message, which had been laid on the tables of members.

A debate here arose between Mr. Wise and Mr. Mason, from which it appeared, that a number of copies of the Message printed at the Globe office were laid on the tables of the members by the pages, which Mr. Wise explained by stating, that Messrs. Gales & Seaton, the Printers to the House, had not probably a sufficient number of copies printed whilst the Message was being read. The Editors of the Globe had printed their own private copy. Mr. Mason was surprised that Blair & Rives dared to take such a liberty as to append their prospectus to the Message. It was a strange juxtaposition; and though the President might not be privy to it, some one very near him might be. He asked, "how the Message got into the hands of Messrs. Blair & Rives so early as to enable them to lay it on the tables of members before that prepared by the Printers of the House, and contrary to usage?"

This may serve as an indication of the feeling of the Whigs towards the President, and of his kindness to those patterns of decency, Blair & Rives.

This subject being dropped, the motion of Mr. Wise was agreed to.

The resolution of Mr. W. C. Johnson, respecting temporary rules, again came up, when Mr. J. moved the Previous Question, which being seconded, the main question was taken, and the resolution was adopted, 97 to 95.

After some minor business, the House adjourned.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, eight more members appeared, and a resolution to appoint Chaplains was offered and adopted, when the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, the Speaker was directed to appoint the Standing Committees. And, by special resolution, a committee to direct expenditures of money appropriated for the Library.

A number of members appeared on this and the day previous, among them, Mr. Graham, of this State, and Mr. Smith, the new member from Virginia, in place of Linn Banks.

Resolutions to appoint Chaplains, and to furnish the members with newspapers, were adopted.

The rest of the day was occupied in settling the conflicting claim of Mr. Caruthers of Tenn. and Mr. Dawson of Lou. to the *Chair* occupied by Mr. Sergeant at the last session. This seat being favorably located for hearing and being heard, became a matter of contest after the resignation of Mr. Sergeant. The House decided in favor of Mr. Caruthers, who had first put his name on it. A motion was made, but not received, to allot all the seats by ballot.

On Thursday, the SENATE met, authorized the President pro tem. to appoint the Standing Committees, and then adjourned to Monday.

The HOUSE was engaged for an hour on Thursday discussing a motion of Mr. Fillmore, to refer the President's Message to various Committees. Motion not received.

Mr. Lawrence of Penn. announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Black, and the House adopted the usual resolutions, and adjourned.

On Friday, the House again took up the subject of the Rules and Orders, and again laid it on the table, and successively postponed the dissection of the President's Message, the election of Chaplain, and the reception of petitions.

A resolution of Mr. Fillmore, that the Speaker appoint Select Committees on the President's Financial Scheme, and the Apportionment, was then adopted, by yeas and nays, 113 to 83—the Whigs voting for the resolution, and Locos against it, including Gilmer, Wise, Cushing, Proffit, and Mallary.

The House then adjourned.

GEORGIA.—The Legislature has a bill under consideration establishing a summary process against all non-specie paying Banks, *except the Central Bank*, one of the worst among them, which is, notwithstanding, expressly exempted from its operation. Such is Locofocoism.

BEGINNING AT THE BEGINNING.—The Locofocos of Moore county held a political meeting lately (*when* they do not inform us.) at which a Preamble and Resolutions two columns long, were concocted by a Committee of *eight* of the Solomons of the party, commencing with the following truly *original* propositions and inferences:—

"When the Creator, by his fiat had just called man into being there was but one human being. This teaches us that all men are brothers, and ought to live in one holy brotherhood. But when Cain slew his brother Abel, he was expelled from his happy abode, and the seal of condemnation was placed on him by his Maker. This teaches us that all evil-doers should be punished, if not by their fellows, at least by their Maker. And as the freemen of the United States of America are the makers of their public officers it is no violation of the bond of brotherhood, for them to fix the seal of condemnation on those officers for their derelictions from honest, and wise legislation, and to expel them from the seats which they occupy. Such expulsion is not only just, but it is absolutely necessary for the purity and stability of the body-politic. To keep this body pure and firm it is necessary that it should have wholesome food administered to it, and that there should be no jarring in its members, for unwholesome food will corrupt the vitals and jarring will wear out its members and finally the whole body will fall in pieces, never more to be put together with its pristine harmony. With such views we see our country in great danger, for those officers whom the people lately chose to throw oil on the troubled waters of political discord, and administer a wholesome regimen to the political body, have raised a demon to lacerate our National Constitution and poison our whole system. The Constitution stands between them and the darling of their souls, and Shylock like, they prepare the knife to shed its blood.—Yes those very officers who have taken an oath to preserve the Constitution as it now stands ask the people to elect none to Congress who will not join with them in cutting down the salutary veto power of the President."

If this is not a mess we have never seen one. In one breath they come down from the Creation to the Extra Session!—from Cain and Abel to the Whig Congressmen whetting their knives to "shed the blood" of the Constitution!—from the expulsion of Cain to physicking the body politic, lest it should "fall in pieces, never more to be put together with its pristine harmony!" There is much more in the same strain, and want of room only prevents our giving our readers the benefit of the beauty [illegible] which it has afforded to Whigs and Locos wherever it has been seen. The whole winds up with the nomination of that "sound *Republican*," Louis D. Henry of Fayetteville, as their candidate for Governor.

State Debts.—The following from the Vicksburg Whig is true to the life. Here, as there and everywhere else, those who pay the most taxes are most anxious to sustain the State credit. In their passage through life they have found "honesty to be the best policy," and are willing to continue the same probity in public which they have exercised in private affairs.

Philadelphia Gazette.

"Who Pays?—The counties of Adams, Amite, Hinds, Jefferson, Madison, Noxubee, Warren, Wilkinson, Washington, and Yazoo, gave at the late election 2,500 majority in favor of paying the State bonds. The seven counties pay into the State Treasury $155,623 75, or $15,0[illegible] more than half of the whole revenue of the State! Those who pay the most taxes are in favor of paying the bonds at any sacrifice, while those who pay the least keep up an eternal howl about the burdens of taxation.

"The county of Adams pays over $25,000 annually in taxes! This county gave 410 majority in favor of paying the state bonds. The county of Lawrence pays less than two thousand dollars taxes, and gave 410 majority against paying the bonds, and thus silences the voice of Adams county!"

Just so it is every where. The largest tax-payers are always for the most upright and liberal measures. We have an honorable example in this county. The warmest advocate of our School System, who, though having no children to educate, has taken a deeper interest in it, and performed more labor to carry it forward, than any other individual, is a large tax-payer, whilst the malcontents, who grumble most at the tax which it imposes, are those who have little or no tax to pay. Instances have been known, where men with large families of uneducated children, whose whole taxes did not amount to a dollar, have bitterly complained of the additional tax which the School act laid on them (amounting to perhaps 5 or 10 cents, for which they were to have the privilege of sending their children to school for six months in the year,) whilst their childless neighbor paid with pleasure his additional 5 or 10 dollars, and performed a hundred dollars worth of labor. His reward for so much disinterested patriotism, is to be called a "demagogue," and reproached with never being satisfied unless when laying taxes on the people! Let him persevere, however; for "verily he shall have his reward."

MR. VAN BUREN.—The Albany Argus, the special organ of Van Buren, has virtually nominated him as a candidate for the Presidency in 1844, in a long article which has excited much comment from both parties in New York. The N. Y. Standard, a strong Locofoco paper, takes exception to it, having evidently set its heart on some other candidate, Gen. Cass it is supposed. And the Harrisburg Reporter, the leading organ of the party in Pennsylvania, has formally nominated the Hon. James Buchanan, of that State, as its candidate.

EXCHANGE.—The money article of the N. Y. Express says that exchanges between the South and West and New York, are becoming so bad, that the sale of goods, *on credit*, must, to a great extent, cease. "The rate of Exchanges between this city and Philadelphia have changed from 2½ to 6½, and with no prospect of any speedy improvement. With a vitiated currency, every day changing, it is impossible for merchants to make any calculations as to the future, as neither seller nor buyer dare make a contract for any large amount, payable at the South or West six months hence, it being impossible to say what the rate of exchange will then be."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—We learn that *Intemperance* was not the charge against Judge Gantt, which produced a movement in favor of removing him from office. He is a strict temperance man; but is so old as to be incompetent to the performance of his duties. The Legislature deserves credit, (and it gives us pleasure to award what it so seldom deserves,) for voting him a year's salary, in consideration of his long and faithful services. Some of the other Judges are threatened with removal for intemperance.

VIRGINIA.—The Legislature assembled on the 6th inst. In the Senate, where the parties are tied the Whigs united with their opponents in re-electing the old Locofoco Speaker, Clerk, &c. In the other House, however, the Locos were not so liberal. The Whigs have there a majority of 4, but it was supposed that there might be some defection in the ranks in consequence of Capt. Tyler's conduct, and so the Locofoco members, who had been written to to be promptly on the ground, determined to have a trial of strength. Not doubting that they could beat Mr. Southall, the late Whig Speaker, they got Gen. Bailey, an impracticable Whig, (or rather a thorough going Loco,) to nominate Mr. Holleman; but when the vote was taken, bitter was their disappointment to be beaten by a vote of 66 to 61. Only 2 Whigs and 3 Locos were absent—a most rare circumstance to find more of the latter than of the former away from their posts.

We have not read the Message of Lieut. Gov. Rutherford, but find it most unmercifully ridiculed by the Whig. On the subject of the Banks, he affords one more instance of Locofoco repudiation of Locofoco "principles." Hear the Whig's summary:—

"With respect to the Banks, the Message is almost too deep to be understood. It justifies the suspension—thinks the resumption last winter was premature—abuses over-banking, over-trading, &c.—considers that the only remedy for the disordered currency is for some of the States to wind up their Banks (Virginia excepted)—settles the question of the unconstitutionality of a National Bank, for good and all—admits the impracticability of coercing an immediate resumption by the Virginia Banks—but threatens them awfully if they ever suspend again, and pours hot shot into Biddle's monster! There never was a greater jumble. If we can extract any thing from it, it is, that resumption in the *abstract* is a very good thing, but resumption in *practice*, is horrible to think about. We stick a pin there!"

The Governor bitterly assails the Distribution act, and is opposed to Virginia receiving her share. He argues that it will lead to a high Tariff, though he concedes that it will be void if the duties go higher than 20 per cent!

BANK REFORM.—The Charleston Mercury remonstrates earnestly against a proposition before the Legislature to curtail the discounts of the Bank of the State of South Carolina some $800,000. The curtailment, it says, would fall upon Charleston, and adds the Mercury "would be going heels over head. The readiest way to bankrupt a Bank, would be to compel it to first bankrupt its debtors."

Such is Locofocoism every where. It will go its death for abolishing every body else's banks and credit system but its own; but touch their own banks, or talk of calling upon themselves to pay their own debts, and instantly their bristles rise.

WONDERFUL SPEED.—The President's Message was carried by Express from Washington City to Jersey City, (on the opposite of the North River from New York,) in eight hours and fifty-three minutes! The distance is about 240 miles. From Hackensack bridge to Jersey City the Locomotive ran 3 miles in 2½ minutes!

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—There is some expectation of the renewal of the war between these nations. A Texan force which lately marched against Santa Fe, was successful in taking possession of that place, but their triumph was of short duration. A Mexican force of 1200 men marched against them, and captured the whole party, consisting of 160 men.

The Episcopal School Buildings and the land attached to them, have fallen into the hands of a private individual. They were sold in this City, on Monday last, at public auction, for $10,000. Judge Cameron was the purchaser. We are gratified, however, to learn, it is in contemplation to establish a Female School of the highest order, in the buildings; and that it is probable the institution will go into operation early next year.

Raleigh Star.

We understand that the price paid by Judge Cameron was $11,000, being the amount required to pay all the debts of the establishment, to the Episcopal Fund, &c. He has leased it for five years to the Rev. Albert Smedes, who, with his family, will open a Female Seminary of the best kind about the 25th of January next. Terms &c. will be stated hereafter.

The Swamp Lands.—The sale of reclaimed Swamp Lands, advertised to take place in Hyde county on the 1st day of November, was very thinly attended, and none of it was sold, because the bids were below the *minimum* price fixed on the same by the Board, low as it was conceived to be. The value of the timbered Land can hardly be estimated. It is worth from $80 to $100 per acre for Shingles and Rails alone, and will command, after the timber is cut off, $50 an acre for cultivation. At least, this is the ordinary price of the adjacent Mattamuskeet Land, which is, in no respect, superior to that owned by the State. The Literary Board, therefore, however anxious they might be to convert these Lands into a fund which would serve to drain Swamps in other sections of the State, could not think of sacrificing them—especially, as a postponement of the sale could, in no wise, affect their value.

We understand that, for the present, it is the intention of the Board, to receive at their office in this city, private bids for the Land.—*Raleigh Register.*

Tennessee.—From Nashville, where the Legislature of this State is now in session, we learn, under date of the 1st instant, that, as the "Whig Extra" says, "the long agony is over," and, we may add, the Whigs are "restored." The two Houses had agreed to assemble in joint meeting on the 2d of this month to elect a Senator of the United States for six years, and on the 3d of the month to elect another Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Grundy's death. Both these Senators will of course be Whigs, the Whigs having a majority in joint meeting.—*National Intelligencer.*

THE MESSAGE AND THE PRESS.

The Message is variously received by the Northern Press, from which we have heard. The general tone of the document is commended generally by the Whig press, as being better than they expected. The Fiscality is pretty nearly as generally excepted to. Some few applaud it, some few think it better than nothing, and others again express the hope or belief, that it may be so amended, as to subserve the purposes of the Government and the People, without endangering the public liberty. The majority, whilst they condemn, are willing to wait and see the scheme in all its details, in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The effect upon the Loco Foco press is the most amusing. The whole crew seem to be puzzled what to say or do. The *ultra* Locos, as the Madisonian calls them, are following in the wake of Benton and Blair, and assailing it with great violence. Others are yet more mealy-mouthed—sparing of praise, yet afraid to censure. The probability increases that it will lead to a schism in that party. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Buchanan are suspected of favoring the measure, more on the score of jealousy of Benton and his squad, than from any love they bear to the Fiscality. If this expectation be realized, the gentlemen, who have been contemplating with so much delight the division in the Whig ranks, will have their hands full in enjoying their own disputes. The tables will be turned—and the lots of fun will fall to us. That this would be the case at some time during the next three years, we did not doubt—but we did not expect it at so early a day.—*Whig.*

MARRIED.

At Fair Bluff, Columbus county, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. John Oliver, Mr. JOHN M. FLOYD, of De Kalb, Miss. to Miss ANNY JANE SMITH, daughter of Augustus Smith, Esq. of Fair Bluff.

In Moore county, on the 2d instant, by the Rev'd Noah Richardson, Mr. DANIEL McDONALD to Miss CATHARINE, daughter of the Rev. Eli Phillips.

At "Pleasant Cottage," in the vicinity of Raleigh, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Mr. JOHN J. COLLIER, of Alabama, to Miss ANN NELSON, daughter of N. B. Hughes, Esq. of Raleigh.

DIED.

In the vicinity of Oxford, on the 3d instant, Mrs. EMILY E. consort of John C. Taylor, Esq. and daughter of Daniel Tillinghast, of Columbus, Georgia, in the 34th year of her age. Being an exemplary member of the church, she died as she lived. She left a disconsolate husband and six children, with a numerous circle of acquaintances, all of whom loved her, to mourn her loss.

In Robeson county, on the 6th inst., Mrs. JONA FOLKS, after a protracted illness, aged 106 years.

In Lincolnton, after a severe illness of nearly two months, on the 29th ult., Mrs. ANNA B. HATTRIDGE, of Wilmington, in the 45th year of her age.

In Chatham county, on Bear Creek, on the 23d ult. Mrs. REBECCA FOOSHEE, consort of Ambrose Fooshee, Esq. in the 37th year of her age.

"There is another little hand
To Heaven's sweet harpstrings given;
Another gentle seraph voice—
Another star in Heaven."

Departed this life on the 3d inst. at his father's residence in Moore county, KENNETH McDONALD, eldest son of Neill and Margaret McDonald, aged three or four years. His sufferings, during a painful illness of 12 or 13 days, were indeed great; yet he bore them with a fortitude far beyond his years. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."—*Com.*

In Mobile, on the 18th ult. after a short illness, Capt. JACOB LEONARD, in the 43d year of his age. He was a native of Brunswick county, N. C., where he enjoyed the highest confidence of all who knew him, and served as a member of the Legislature seven years. In 1834 he emigrated to Selma.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 15.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Lime,	$2¼ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	30 a 32½	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	25 a 32½
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12 a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 6¾
Cotton,	7 a 8	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Corn,	45 a 50	Lump,	16
Copperas	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60 a 75
Flour,	$5½ a $6½	Sack,	$2½ a 2 25
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	$1 25 a $1 35	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2½ a 3½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 12½
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Lard,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy.) 7½ ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—December 8.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 75 a 7 00, Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 11 00 a 12 50; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 65 a 70; Salt, coarse, 30 a 35; Rice 3 00 a 3 10.

Naval Stores.—The operations in Turpentine since the 1st inst. have been rather extensive, amounting to near fifteen thousand barrels at prices ranging from 2.40 to 2.30. Considerable Tar has come in and it has gone down to 1.25.

Timber.—Many rafts have been taken lately at $5, and from that to $7. Daily arrivals and ready sales.

Lumber.—Two rafts of quarter boards have been sold at 78 90 days, and some scantling at $5. No sales of wide boards heard of.

Bacon.—The same dullness continues. Pork is coming in rather plentifully, and brings from 5 to 5½.

Corn.—Some small cargoes have been disposed of at 70 cents; it brings from the wagons 70 to 75.

Rice.—Sales are reported at 3.00 and 3,10.

Shingles.—River shingles bring readily 2½ to 2,52.

Staves.—Sales of R. O. hhd. rough at $14,00.

Salt.—Three cargoes of T. I. Salt have come in this past week; two of them, amounting to about 5,500 bush. brought 28 and 29 cts. The other consisting of 4,000 bush. is unsold.

CHERAW MARKET—December 7.

Bacon 8 a 10; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 7 a 8½; Corn 50; Flour 5 25 a 6 00; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 8 to 8½. Corn 62 to 75. Bacon 7 to 9. Flour 7 to 8.

Cotton at Charleston, 6 to 10, principally 8½ to 9.

Cotton at New Orleans, 7¾ to 10½. Receipts, 201,195 bales, against 209,962 to same date last year.

RICHMOND TOBACCO MARKET.—Dec. 6.

Receipts of old, small; Lugs, $2.75 a $3 for cargo, better qualities $3½ a $3¾; Leaf (common) $4 a $4½; Middling, $4½ a $5½; Good, $5½ a $6; Fine, $6½ a 8, as in quality. The new crop is coming in freely in the loose state, and sells: Lugs, $1½ a $2½; Leaf $2½ a $6, as in quality: general rates of leaf from $3 a $4½ per 100 lbs, with a dull market.—*Whig.*

Sale and Hiring of NEGROES.

ON the first day of January next, the Subscribers will sell, in the town of Wadesborough, TWO FAMILIES OF NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of the late Alex. Troy, consisting of two Women and their children, (four boys and three girls,) from four to fourteen years of age. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

Also, at the same time and place, will be hired out for the next year, several Men, Boys and Girls.

WM. E. TROY, } Adm'rs.
A. J. TROY, }

December 11, 1841. 1t

LOST,

BETWEEN Fayetteville and Locust Spring, a Leather Pocket Book, containing one $3 North Carolina Note, one Note on John R. Craven for $90, one on Wm. Macon for $15, and several Notes of less value, all payable to myself, and a number of receipts, &c. The finder will please leave it at the Book Store.

R. D. GARDNER.

Dec'r 14. 1t

Found,

IN the Turnpike Road, about 5 miles from Fayetteville, a Bolt of Bagging, which the owner can have on application to the Subscriber, living near Covington Post Office, Richmond county, N. C. and paying charges.

JOSEPH HINES.

Dec. 15, 1841.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 12th, O'Hanlon's boat Washington, with Goods for E. W. Willkings, Gardner & McKethan, L. D. Henry, David Shaw, Jacob Harris, Rockfish Company, Yarbrough & Ray, Jas. Sundy, and U. S. Arsenal, of this place; and for Newsom & Spence, Humphrey & Gaither, Lexington Company, W. Peck, J. & W. Murphy, and G. W. Brown, of the interior.

Also, on the 13th, Steamer Gilkey, Capt. Kirkpatrick, with Goods for D. O'Hanlon, S. W. Tillinghast, David Shaw, John Waddill & Co., E. Fuller, Geo. McNeill, E. W. Willkings, and V. R. Pierson, of this place; and for J. H. Haughton, and Mr. White, of the interior.

Also, same day, O'Hanlon's boat Seawell, with Goods for U. S. Arsenal, Jas. Martine, Joseph Baker, Jas. Dodd, E. W. Willkings, E. Fuller, George McNeill, A. Torrence, and others, of this place and the interior.

DEPARTED, on the 11th, O'Hanlon's boat Commerce, with Produce for Geo. McNeill, J. D. Williams, E. Fuller, C. P. Mallett, Benbow & Co., John Waddill & Co., and M. McGary.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

December 1.—Schrs. Olivia Brickell from Richmond, Hero from New York. 2.—Brig John H. Stephens from New York. 3.—Barque Seboois from Guadaloupe; Brigs Arixene from Belfast, Me., Houlton from Salt Key; Schrs. George & William from Boston, Pemaquid from ditto, Elizabeth from Guadaloupe. 4.—Brigs Aldebaran from Providence, Lafayette from Guadaloupe. 6.—Brig Rowland from St. Thomas; Schr. Armer Patton from Turk's Island.

DEPARTURES.

December 2.—Schr. Rowena for Barbadoes. 6.—Schrs. Gen. Wayne for St. Domingo, Hero for New York, Wm. Hart for ditto, Lydia for Charleston.

Just Received and for Sale,

100 CASKS FRESH LIME,
50 boxes RAISINS.

Apply to
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

December 14, 1841.

40 HHDS. BRIGHT MOLASSES, just received and for sale by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

December 14, 1841. 80-4w.

Valuable Negroes

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES; among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.

C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*

December 13, 1841. 80tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of G. W. & W. Draughon, are requested to settle the same before the 1st of January next; if not, their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, (without distinction,) as longer indulgence will not be given.

WALTER DRAUGHON.

December 13, 1841. 80-3w

Prime New Orleans SUGAR.

10 HHDS. New Orleans SUGAR, received and for sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

On the River,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
15 casks superior CHEESE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

December 13, 1841.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE Sale of Negroes advertised for the 27th inst. is postponed till further notice.

In the absence of the Executrix, persons having business on account of the Estate will please call on Mr. James Baker.

M. S. HOOPER, Ex'x.

Dec'r 8, 1841. 80tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Fountain Lain, deceased, at the December Term of Cumberland County Court, 1841, all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are earnestly requested to come forward and settle the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN H. HALL.
CONSTANT JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Dec. 7, 1841. 80-6w

MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Dec'r, 1841. 80-6mpd

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*

December 13 1841.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1841.

John McAlpin *vs.* Duncan Black.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, levied on a tract of eleven hundred and eighty two and a half acres of Land, on Burnt Swamp, adjoining the lands of Angus Ray and others, the undivided Sixth part of said tract being his interest in the same, as the property of Duncan Black. Also, One Tract of 100 acres, more or less, on the Lumberton Road, on Mossa Neck Branch, adjoining Rhodes and McAlpin and Powell, the Interest of Duncan Black in the same being One-Sixth part.—January the 27th 1841.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, That publication be made for Six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that unless the Defendant shall appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and replevy the said property, and plead, Judgment final by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at office, in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1841, and of American Independence the 66th year.

Issued the 8th Dec., 1841.

SDH. HOWELL, Clerk C. C.

DAVID SHAW.

Confectioner,

HAS just received a Fresh and General Supply of the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:—

Soft shell Almonds, new crop Bunch Raisins, Palm Nuts and Filberts, Butter Crackers, Starch, Barley and Cheese, Scotch Herrings, Race Ginger and Citron, Cassia and Nutmegs, Currants and Seidlitz Powders, Alum and Saltpetre, Spanish and Common Cigars, Maccoboy Snuff, Scotch ditto, in bottles, Hair Powder and Gum Camphor, Windsor and common Soap, Rose and Cologne Water, Oil of Lemon and Peppermint, Oil of Cinnamon and Essence of Peppermint, British Oil, Opodeldoc, &c.

A large assortment of Cordials, Port and Madeira Wines, Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica Rum, and Holland Gin. A general assortment of TOYS, &c. &c.

N. B.—Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The wholesale price of Candies is 28 cents per lb.—retail price 35 cents per lb.

Fayetteville, Nov. 10, 1841. 75-6w

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE and general assortment of CHAIRS, comprising a great variety of quality and patterns, which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Also, an unusually large and general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of my own manufacture, which I am disposed to sell on terms to suit the times.

JNO. W. BAKER.

November 1, 1841. 74-3m

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington, N. C. for the purpose of transacting the above business. They are well prepared with large Warehouses, Wharf, &c. for the reception of Produce and Goods of all kinds. Every attention will be given to business in this line. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Reference—J. Patton and Son, Philadelphia, Woodhull and Minturns, N. York. Wm. Patton, Charleston, S. C.

L. S. YORKE & CO.

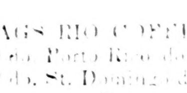
They have in Store, for Sale, on reasonable terms,

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
30 do. Porto Rico do.
12 do. St. Domingo do.
100 kegs cut Nails,
160 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
35 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
10 bbls. Imitation Brandy,
100 casks Lime.

Wilmington, October 23. 72-tf.

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

Brilliant Schemes to be drawn in December, 1841.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

$30,000.

FIFTEEN DRAWN NOS. OUT OF 75.

Grand Consolidated LOTTERY.

Class A, for 1841, to be drawn at Wilmington, Del., Thursday, 23d December, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$30,000	1 prize of	$10,000
1 prize of	7,000	1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	3,000	1 prize of	2,810
1 prize of	2,250	1 prize of	2,000
1 prize of	1,750	1 prize of	1,600
1 prize of	1,500	1 prize of	1,400
1 prize of	1,300	1 prize of	1,250
1 prize of	1,250	50 prizes of	1,000

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25	Whole Tickets		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25	Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25	Quarter do	32 50

$40,000!! $15,000!

Grand Consolidated LOTTERY,

Class B, for 1841, to be drawn at Wilmington, Del. on Thursday, Dec. 30, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$10,000, $15,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,320, 30 prizes of $1,000, 60 of $500, 60 of $300, 129 of $200, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26	Whole Tickets		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26	Half do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26	Quarter do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries.—address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above. 3t-pd

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1841.

J. & W. Leak *vs.* John Oliver.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

Daniel McLean *vs.* same.
Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in these two cases resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served on him. It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to replevy and plead to issues, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the land levied on be condemned subject to the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of the County Court, at office, the 3d Monday in October, A. D. 1841.

[48] GRAHAM A. NICHOLSON, *C. C. C.*

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Janes; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2160 pieces Calicos; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Bolting Cloths, brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12.

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68-tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55-tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66-tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47-tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Laines, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6-tf

FARMERS' & PLANTERS' LARGE ALMANAC FOR 1842.

20 GROSS just received, and for sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

September 28, 1841. 69-tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he has commenced the above business on Market Square, next door to Mr. James R. Gee's, where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale, Carriage, Barouche, Sulkey, Carryall, and Wagon

HARNESS,

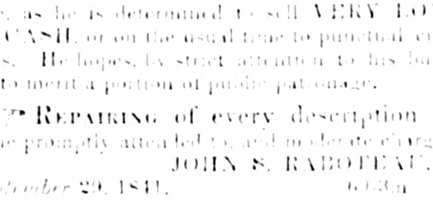
Saddles, of every quality and price, Trunks and Whips.

In short, every article usually found in a Saddler's Shop. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell VERY LOW FOR CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers. He hopes, by strict attention to his business, to merit a portion of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING of every description in his line promptly attended to, and moderate charges made.

JOHN S. RABOTEAU.

September 29, 1841. 61-3m



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, December 1, 1841.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

ALL the Messages and Inaugural Addresses, of all the Presidents, from Washington down to Tyler, and including the Message of the latter at the late Extra Session,—an invaluable book to politicians,—for sale by

E. J. HALE.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.
The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by

E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.

September 18, 1841. 68-tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

November 15, 1841. 76-tf

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841. 54-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS.
G. B. ATKINS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope; with a variety of other articles not entirely in the Grocery line, viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c.; all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 24, 1841. 69-tf

BOOK BINDERY, AT SALEM, N. C.

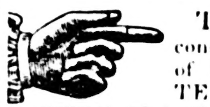
THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered, Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered, with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings* &c. in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 58-*tf.*

LOOK AT THIS!



THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.

Moore County, Sept. 28, 1841. 69-tf

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned has now in Store, received by late arrivals from New York, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which are offered for sale for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers:—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 Hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico SUGARS,
125 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
200 kegs assorted Nails,
75 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
3 barrels Putty,
20 crates Crockery and Glass Ware,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
30 boxes Soap,
10 bags Almonds,
10 boxes No. 10 Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
25 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
25 boxes Fur and Wool Hats,
25 cases assorted Shoes and Boots,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
20 qr. casks Malaga and other Wines,
20 barrels Leaf Sugar,
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,
10 casks London Porter & Scotch Ale,
100 reams Writing & Wrapping Paper,
50 boxes Spanish Cigars.

Also a general assortment of Medicines, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, with sundry packages of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and a great variety of other articles, making together a Stock worthy the attention of dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 4, 1841. 70-tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, after three months from the date hereof, for the re-issue of a Certificate for Twelve Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of William Little, the original of which has been lost.

WILLIAM LITTLE.

October 5, 1841. 71-3m-pd

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71-tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

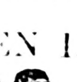
THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade, commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,



IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47-tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY.

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf

☞ I will give $25 for legal proof to the conviction of the villain aiding and harboring the above runaway Slave.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, Memoirs of Margaret Davidson, Washington Irving's last work; Irving's complete Works; Phillip's Life of Dr. Milne; Brownlee's Christian Father at Home, The Table of the Lord; Bishop Meade's Prayers; Wilmer's Episcopal Manual; James's Anxious Inquirer; Hannah More's complete Works; Sketches of the Fair Sex; Rolla's Children's Books; Language of Flowers; Flora's Lexicon; Albums; Splendid copies of Byron, in 1 or 8 volumes; Brookes's Universal Gazetteer, &c.

Oct. 25. E. J. HALE.

State of South Carolina, } *Copy.*
MARION DISTRICT.

AN AGREEMENT, made the sixth day of May, 1839, between Ann Murchison, on the one part, and William Daniel, of the other part, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents, in hand paid by William Daniel to Ann Murchison, the said Ann Murchison puts in pawn her negro woman slave Teaner, to William Daniel, for the above sum of one hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-five cents. When the money shall be returned to Daniel, he, the said Daniel, will give the said negro woman Teaner up to the said Ann Murchison, but in case the negro should die before the money is returned, will still be bound to return the money to said Daniel.

ANN MURCHISON, *[Seal.]*
WM. DANIEL, *[Seal.]*

Signed in the presence of H. G. FLADGER.

I, ED. B. WHEELER, Clerk of the Court of Marion District, do certify that H. G. Fladger, by whom the above instrument of writing was witnessed and certified, is a respectable Magistrate of this District; and that Miss Ann Murchison here tenders and counts out the sum of money necessary to be paid for amount of the mortgage of Teaner.

ED. B. WHEELER, C. C. P.

October 8, 1841.

THE above Negro Woman TEANER was removed out of the State of South Carolina and carried to Wadesborough, N. C. by the said Daniel, and sold in that place. I will give a reward of Two Hundred dollars for her, with her child Matilda, lodged in any Jail in the State so that I can get her. She is about 31 years of age, and is five feet high, has a scar on her head, caused by a blow, and another on her left foot, from a cut with an axe.

Address me at Clio P. O. Marlborough District, S. C. ANN MURCHISON.

Nov. 24, 1841. 77-tf.

The said Daniel has gone to Georgia and may have taken her with him.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837.

Swedes Iron.

JUST Received and for sale on reasonable terms 10 tons assorted Swedes Iron.

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Nov. 23, 1841.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to the above place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine, and if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, H. S.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840.

RANAWAY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me of my negro man JIM, who calls himself Jim Poets, who ranaway from me on the 1st of October last. Jim is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, stout and well built, not very fleshy; he had his left arm broken at the wrist, which causes some deformity, easily perceived unless examined. When spoken, and is fond of talking, particularly religion, to which he makes some professions, apt to repeat words which he has heard other people say, though he does not understand them; has a large mouth, small lips, prominent looks, and shows his teeth very much when talking; is well known in the upper part of this county, particularly in the neighborhood of Creek, where he has a wife. I have heard he has been seen once or twice in the above neighborhood since he ranaway. I am under the impression that he is lurking about there yet. He was formerly owned by Benjamin C. Covington, Esq. He is perhaps harbored by some white person. I will give an additional reward for proof to convict the person or persons so offending. He be endeavoring to make his way to a free State. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me in Rockingham, or his confinement in any jail so that I get him again.

E. LOVE.

Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C., Nov. 22, 1841.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public, from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy, as experienced by himself and many others. It is an established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted, such as Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor and irregular state of the Bowels. These, if neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are prepared by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated these complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the N. Carolina Conference.

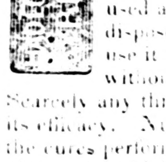
I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for bilious attacks that I ever have used. I have also more recently frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup.

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.



THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a test of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by magic, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of consumption and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs, and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is overcome, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is obstructed perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to its natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the system, causing an additional quantity of water to pass off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which a wasting disorder, the consumption, in its fatal operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841.